Description

System for enabling self-monitoring, with regard to body movement sequences to be carried out, by the moving person

The invention relates to a system for enabling self-monitoring, with regard to body movement sequences to be carried out, by the moving person.

Practising specific movements or movement sequences plays an important part for example in the context of rehabilitation. In this case, the subject or patient practises specific movement sequences in order to train his/her overall body mobility or, alternatively, in order, for example, to influence specific body parts or muscle groups in a targeted manner. However, the targeted practising of specific movement sequences is also an important therapeutic element for physically disabled persons. When practising these movement sequences or when carrying out the training exercises, it is often crucial that the movements be performed "correctly", that is to say that a predetermined movement sequence be adhered to in the best possible manner. It would be desirable here to identify deviations as far as possible in the course of the movement, in order to be able to correct them immediately, thereby avoiding the situation where an exercise is repeatedly carried out "incorrectly", which cannot lead to the therapeutic success sought. On the contrary, in this case there is even the risk that, on account of the "incorrect" movement sequence, there will be no improvement at all, or even a deterioration.

Self-perception of a subject's own movements is often insufficient for adequate monitoring, since self-perception can be disturbed, for example on account of specific disturbances to the subject's health, it is,

furthermore, often not possible to visually observe the movements (rear view, side view). Finally, when

carrying out a complex, dynamic procedure, self-perception may be overtaxed, in other words the patient cannot simultaneously concentrate both on correctly carrying out the complex movement sequence and on detecting any movement errors. In order to remedy this, it would be possible to enlist an external observer, that is to say a trainer or therapist, but this involves effort and is very expensive. Furthermore, it is possible to utilise mirrors and the like for continuous self-observation. The disadvantage in this case is that, in spite of everything, the actual ideal body position or the ideal movement sequence cannot be identified, in other words adequate monitoring cannot be achieved by this means either. Finally, there also remains the possibility of capturing the movement sequence by means of a video recording and subsequently observing and analyzing it. However, self-monitoring during the movement is not possible in this case either.

EP 0 700 694 A1 discloses a training and diagnosis method in which the person who is training has to carry out a movement using a training device, a measurement recording being used to detect the movement and display it in the form of a curve representing the movement course on a monitor. With respect to this curve it is possible to insert a predetermined curve to be reconstructed by the person who is training.

WO 98/28053 describes a device for carrying out interactive movement training in which optimum movement sequences are stored in a memory. While the exercises are being carried out, a video camera captures an image of the person who is training, said image being superposed on the stored video sequences. The person who is exercising simultaneously sees himself and the optimum movement sequence on a monitor and can compensate for any deviations. What is disadvantageous here, however, is that the person who is training has

to adapt the speed at which he performs an exercise to the speed

at which the video sequence is reproduced. This reproduction speed is adjustable, however.

US 3 408 750 describes an apparatus in which the position of a golf player is recorded by a video camera, a video recording of an optimum movement sequence simultaneously being displayed on a monitor. There is, however, no interactivity between the recorded movement and the real movement. A system for the insertion of an optimum trajectory in a game of basketball by a laser beam is disclosed in US 5 365 427. However, the targeted training and monitoring of individual movement sequences is not possible in this way.

The invention is thus based on the problem of specifying a system of the type mentioned in the introduction which avoids the disadvantages mentioned.

In order to solve this problem, a system of the type mentioned in the introduction is provided, according to the invention comprising a video camera and a monitor for outputting the recorded video image, and also a means for inserting at least one moving marker, indicating a predetermined movement or body position, into the video image, the insertion means being designed for detecting characteristic points, lines, contours or the like of the person who is performing a movement sequence and is shown in a recorded video image sequence, or of the person's area shown, and for automatically adapting the movement speed of the moving marker to the movement speed of the moving person, or of the person's area.

On the one hand, the system according to the invention utilises the possibility whereby images that have been captured by means of the video camera can be reproduced "live" on the monitor, so that the person can follow the movement sequence directly on the screen. The

to insert into the live image supplied by the video camera one or more markers indicating the ideal body position with regard to the movement sequence predetermined by the therapist for example. The patient is thus continuously shown the desired position with regard to the previously known movement sequence, which he can immediately compare with the current actual position in which he is in and which he can see from the live video image. The subject can thus identify deviations from the desired position indicated by means of the markers, and can immediately correct them. This enables the subject to identify and perform the "correct" movement, so that the therapeutic success to be attained by the movement training can actually be achieved. As the marker, it is possible to insert, by way of example, a point or alternatively, of course, a plurality of points, assigned, for example, to different body extremities, but also one or a plurality of lines, in particular in the form of a stylized person ("matchstick man"), or, alternatively, in the form of contour lines or the like. The user can also choose between these as desired, depending on which display form he personally prefers for self-monitoring. The movements to be carried out and the position of the markers are stipulated by the trainer or therapist according to e.g. medical standpoints.

The insertion means is designed for inserting a moving marker indicating a predetermined, ideal body movement. The marker moves in parallel with and at the same time as the body, in other words the subject is shown the ideal desired position at every instant, which he can compare with the actual position in accordance with his own video image. This is expedient when it is important not only to attain a specific body position, as in the case described above, but also for the body movement to follow an ideal movement line or direction.

If the speed of the movement is not important in specific movement sequences, for example in the case of power training, according to the invention the insertion means designed for detecting characteristic points, lines, contours or the like of the person who is performing a movement sequence and is shown in a recorded video image sequence, or of the person's area shown, can be designed for automatically adapting the movement speed of a moving marker to the movement speed of the moving person or of the person's area.

The means for inserting the marker can, according to the invention, be directly integrated in the video camera. In video cameras, the insertion of graphic elements, e.g. in the form of an overlay, into the video image is a known standard function with which e.g. the time or a date can be inserted as text into the video film. The means, a graphics processor, which is integrated, according to the invention, in the video camera merely has to be configured or programmed in accordance with the marker to be inserted in the case of the system according to the invention. As an alternative to this, it is also possible, of course, to integrate the means, that is to say the graphics processor, directly in the monitor or, alternatively, to use an interposed insertion means, for example in the form of a personal computer, which is arranged in the communications connection between the video camera and the monitor (e.g. a communications line).

According to the invention, the insertion means can also be designed for inserting a marker which is stationary during the body movement. In other words, in the case of this invention alternative, during the body movement in which, by way of example, the right arm and the right leg are to be simultaneously swung into a specific position, the ideal end positions to be taken up respectively by the arm and leg are indicated. In this case, the subject recognizes whether he is now

actually swinging his arm or his leg to an extent such that he is attaining the therapeutically

ideal desired position, or whether his swing is too short or far, for example.

As described, the marker or markers serves or serve for indicating an ideal desired body position. In other words, the position or size and the like of the marker must be adapted and related to the position and the size, etc. of the person shown in the video image. The "position and size" of the person shown in the image depends, on the one hand, on the size of the person himself/herself and, on the other hand, on the setting of the video camera or the distance thereof from the person. Moreover on whether, by way of example, only a specific body area is to be displayed, for example only a leg which is to be moved in a targeted manner, and which is then moved into the video image using a zoom device of the video camera.

To provide a simple possibility ensuring that the person is correctly positioned with respect to the video camera, in order that, with respect to the person shown in the video image, the markers are inserted at the correct location based on the size of the person shown in the image, according to the invention it is possible to insert one or more markers which serve as adjustment markers and, by way of example, specify where the top of the head and where the feet and the like must be positioned in the video image. The person who is training then merely has to choose his position with respect to the video cameras such that his head and feet and the like are congruent with the adjustment markers inserted into the video image. In addition to these markers serving for adjustment, the further markers indicating the movement or body position to be attained are then inserted. In this case, the person who is training must maintain a fixed position with respect to the video camera.

In order to enable simple adaptation and correlation, according to the invention the insertion

means can be designed for detecting characteristic points, lines, contours or the like of the

non-moving person shown in the recorded video image, or of the person's area shown, and for automatically adapting the marker, in particular the latter's size and/or insertion position, in a manner dependent on the detection result. The insertion means is thus able to use the video image to detect the relevant information with regard to the person shown or the person's area, so that, using appropriate processing technology, the marker, that is to say, for example, the size of the "matchstick man", can then be related to the size of the detected person. This is expediently done when the person is not moving, since it is then a simple matter to detect said person's characteristic points.

As an alternative to this, it is possible for the insertion means to be designed for detecting characteristic points, lines, contours or the like of the person who is performing a movement sequence and is shown in a recorded video image sequence, or of the person's area shown, and for automatically adapting the marker, in particular the latter's size and/or insertion position, in a manner dependent on the detection result. In this configuration of the invention, therefore, firstly a complete movement sequence is recorded by means of the video camera. This can be done under supervision, for example, so that the subject performs the movement in the best possible way. In this case, it is then possible at the same time to recognize what the subject is currently able to do, so that, if appropriate, in addition to the automatic adaptation, manual intervention may also be made in the representation sequence of the marker, which may likewise be provided according to the invention. In this way, in the manner of a "teach-in", the ideal movement specification, that is to say the insertion data of the marker, can thus be generated in accordance with the actual ability of the subject to move, and be specifically geared to said subject. The trainer or therapist can thus generate the specific desired

movement sequence for the respective subject, defined by the marker(s).

If the speed of the movement is not important in specific movement sequences, for example in the case of power training, according to the invention the insertion means designed for detecting characteristic points, lines, contours or the like of the person who is performing a movement sequence and is shown in a recorded video image sequence, or of the person's area shown, can be designed for automatically adapting the movement speed of a moving marker to the movement speed of the moving person or of the person's area.

As described, in addition to automatic adaptation/ variation, manual variability of the size and/or of the insertion position and/or of the movement speed of the marker may also be provided.

In a further configuration of the invention, the insertion means may be assigned a storage means in which, for a plurality of different predetermined body movement sequences, the respective insertion data of at least one marker are stored and can be selected by the user as desired. This enables a subject who, in the context of his rehabilitation or training, has to carry out a plurality of different movement sequences to select the marker sequence intended for the respective movement sequence, so that said marker sequence is displayed.

Further advantages, features and details of the invention emerge from the exemplary embodiment described below and from the drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows a system of a first embodiment,

Figure 2 shows a system of a second embodiment, and

Figure 3 shows a system of a third embodiment.

The system according to the invention which is shown therein comprises a video camera 1, which is used to record the movements of a person 2. The video camera 1 is connected via a corresponding data line to a monitor 3, on which the recorded video image 4 can be output live. As an alternative to the data line, line-free communication is also conceivable. An insertion means 5 is connected between video camera 1 and monitor 3. The insertion means 5 serves for inserting into the video image 4 shown at least one marker indicating an ideal desired body position which

should ideally be taken up by the person 2 who is carrying out a specific movement sequence. In the example shown, a plurality of markers 6 in the form of points are inserted into the video image 4. These points 6 can be perceived visually by the person 2. In the example shown, the markers 6 are assigned to the various body extremities. Two markers 6 are assigned to the feet, two further markers are assigned to the knees and the last two markers are assigned to the hands. From the coincidence or non-coincidence of the markers 6 with the respective body parts of the person 2 in the video image 4, the person 2 can recognize whether or not his/her body position corresponds to the desired position predetermined by the markers 6. In the exemplary embodiment shown, the movement is performed correctly insofar as the position and the posture of the left arm correspond to the movement specifications. However, the posture of the right arm 7 deviates from the desired position since the arm 7' shown in the video image 4 is not congruent with the assigned marker 6'. The person 2 can immediately recognize this deviation from the desired position during the movement and then correct it accordingly, so that the subsequent movement sequence can be carried out in a manner approximated even further to the desired position.

Figures 2 and 3 show two system variants in which the insertion means 5 is integrated in the video camera (figure 2), or alternatively in the monitor (figure 3). In each case the means comprises an appropriately designed graphics processor which can be appropriately programmed or insertion of the markers. Furthermore, figure 2 shows stationary markers 6" which are inserted into the video image and serve for adjustment or positioning of the person with respect to the video camera 1. The person changes his/her position with respect to the video camera 1 until e.g. the head and feet of the person in the video image are congruent with the respective markers 6".

The insertion means 5, as is provided e.g. in the systems according to figures 1 and 3, may furthermore be able

to detect, within the video image 4, characteristic points, lines or contours of the person shown. From this it is possible to identify the size, position, etc. of the person shown in the video image 4, and to correspondingly adapt the insertion of the markers 6, since the latter have to be related to the size of the person shown. It the person shown in the video image were, for example, represented only half as large, for example if the video camera 1 were arranged at a corresponding distance from the person, then if there were no change to the insertion positions of the markers 6 shown in the example, said markers would be inserted completely incorrectly, in other words an actual/desired position comparison would not be possible in this case. This adaptation can be effected automatically, this expediently being done when the person is not moving.

In addition, instead of (or, if appropriate, in addition to) the automatic adaptation of the marker position and/or size, it is possible (as described with respect to figure 2) that the insertion means 5 can insert in the video image stationary markers serving for positioning e.g. the head and feet of the person and for adjustment. In that case, the person only has to position himself/herself relative to the video camera in such a way that the head shown in the video image and the feet are congruent with the respective markers. In this case, the person must maintain this taken-up position during the exercise.

Furthermore, the insertion means is designed for inserting stationary markers, which only define ideal end positions of the body, and for inserting markers which move with the person. If it is not important to adhere to a specific movement speed during the movement sequence that is carried out, the insertion means 5 is furthermore able to adapt the movement speed of the markers 6 in accordance with the

movement speed of the person. In the case of automatic adaptation this adaptation is effected

when the person is moving. In addition, the respective parameters of the marker can also be varied manually in order to be able, as desired, to effect manual correction or adaptation. In addition to the embodiment of the markers 6 in the form of points which is shown in the example, they can, for example, also be inserted in the form of lines, e.g. in the form of a stylized person ("matchstick man") or the like. Finally, the insertion means 5 may also be assigned an, expediently, integrated storage means in which the insertion data of the markers for different movement sequences to be carried out by the subject are stored, which can be selected as desired by the subject.